



"The union of labor—the union of lands—The union of states can never—The union of nations—the union of hands—And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., May 2, 1866.

C. H. BROWNLOW, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mass., is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in the State of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The Whig can be had every week at the News Depot of B. H. Singleton, Post Office Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Col. JOHN H. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of the District of East Tennessee, is authorized to receive payment for subscriptions to this paper.

### Frederick S. Heiskell.

The people on "Gay street" have heard the bursting of a gas-pipe. The pipe of Kennedy's "peace" has been broken. The ripple of Frederick S. Heiskell's, a superannuated, shallow-brained, malignant, personally corrupt man, has attained Governor Brownlow in language which no one but a BLACK GUARD, COWARD and SCOUNDREL would utter.

Duty must be performed. As it is easier to wash hands than gloves, and since we are compelled to handle the loathsome, stinking carcass of F. S. Heiskell, we shall handle it with gloves off. In exposing such a VILLAIN, we feel as we would in holding up, as a warning to future generations, the atrocious character of John A. Murrell or Champ Ferguson. In hurling defiance at such a miserable POLTROON, we feel there is no more bravery attaching to the act than there would be in lashing the cringing spaniel which barks and yelps whether the hand be raised to caress or slap it.

The pretense of Heiskell's attack on Gov. Brownlow is an invention of the 16th century. The real cause is a totally different thing and is set down in other articles in this paper. First, as to the article in question, and our justification in publishing it. On the 24th of April Gov. Brownlow spoke in this city, after he had published the appointment of two weeks before. No one else was advertised to speak. Every person who went to the Court House to hear him did so understandingly. His sentiments were known to every man in this community. Through letters to various persons, published in this paper, and other papers in the State; through speeches delivered at Nashville, and a speech in this city two weeks before, his opinions on all public questions had become familiar to every voter in this county.

Heiskell attended the Governor's appointment, and in a few minutes after the speaking commenced, the writer of this article heard him cursing and denouncing the Governor to a group of men around him. Had he been a young or middle-aged man, we would have slapped his lying mouth. Because of his gray hairs, he submitted, and walked to a different part of the court room. After the speaking was over, we were told by several of the best citizens of this place (one of whom differs with us in politics) that Heiskell had characterized as "a—d—d" the declaration of the Governor that "as a class, the newspapers of the South were disloyal, and that hostility to the Government and Union men characterized the editorials of a majority of Southern journals." He further said, "The Governor knew this declaration to be a lie when he made it."

In the issue of our paper following this speech, we stated what Heiskell had said, without speaking animosity of him, or otherwise commenting on his "bellying conduct," except to promise a reply in our next issue, (one week later) coupled with the declaration that we would "do justice to the subject."

In our issue following of the 18th, we published an editorial of one column, half of it in very small type, in which, under the caption of "The Proof," we gave extracts of a most disloyal character from several of the most influential and largely circulated journals of Tennessee. In concluding this article we threw back in the teeth of Heiskell the epithet he employed in speaking of the Governor. In a dirty little paper in this city he attempts to reply to this article. He commences his reply with a lie, by asserting that Gov. Brownlow was the author of the editorial in the *Wato* of the 18th. Gov. B. was in Nashville when the article was published, and never saw it could be read it in the paper. Heiskell knew he did not write it, and lied knowingly in asserting that he did. Gov. Brownlow would not deign to enter into a controversy with such an employed, irresponsible, broken down political lackey. Next he asserts that he used the epithet "a—d—d"—"This is no lie, and he knew it to be a lie when he printed it." We could give the names of several gentlemen who heard him, but they are not citizens who do not wish to be made the targets of the calumnious shafts of a foul-mouthed black-guard. Besides it is unnecessary to do so. Whether he used the epithet in question is immaterial to the subject matter.

We charged that he characterized our assertion in the Governor's speech as a "lie." He admits to having pronounced several of his assertions false, and "admits," he says, "he printed it." We could give the names of several gentlemen who heard him, but they are not citizens who do not wish to be made the targets of the calumnious shafts of a foul-mouthed black-guard. Besides it is unnecessary to do so. Whether he used the epithet in question is immaterial to the subject matter.

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### ARDICE AND TREACHERY ARE MARROW IN HIS BONES AND CIRCULATE IN HIS BLOOD.

His heart is so malignant, his lies so palpable, that instead of injuring the object of his hate they reach upon himself. He is much like the Fowler:

"With gun well aimed at duck or plover,  
Backs back and knuckles the owner over."

There are doubtless a good many men in Knoxville who chuckle in their sleeves that they can afford to be as black as the cat-paw to do dirty work, and rejoice over the blackguardism of Gov. Brownlow. Strange hands planted flowers on the grave of Nero, and it is not surprising that men can be found here enough to sympathize with such an unmitigated scoundrel and white-livered wretch as Frederick S. Heiskell. His abuse can injure no decent man. It has been truly said, "It is not enough that you are praised by the good, you have failed somewhere in your duty if you are not cursed by the bad."

Frederick S. Heiskell can injure no honest man unless he speaks in his favor. As to the men, who in their private conversation, endorse his slander and blackguardism, we have only to say they are cowards, concealed slanderers, and afraid to publicly proclaim their endorsement. There is not one of this class who is not a damning record, and an exposure of whose acts will not do them with the honest people of the country. Let them *atone* their hands in the work of personal defamation, and they will learn whether aristocratic social position or the possession of property will shield them from exposure. When long endurance is construed into timidity it ceases to be a virtue.

### East Tennessee.

This is indeed a "Land of Promise" to those seeking new homes in a loyal Southern clime, and since so much strong talk is out in favor of forming a new State, East Tennessee is attracting more attention than any other portion of the South. There are thirty-one counties in East Tennessee, extending from the Alabama and Georgia lines to the Virginia and North Carolina lines, a distance of about three hundred miles, and with an average width of about eighty miles. It is bounded North by Kentucky and Virginia, South by Carolina and Georgia, and on the Southwest by Alabama.

### AGRICULTURE, NATURAL SCENERY, &c.

The surface of the country rises from the deep valleys of the streams, by a series of terraces, stretches away into smooth slopes and culminates in gently undulating uplands, several hundred feet above the level of the sea. Between each terrace are intervals of from one to five miles in length, the lands for grain, hay and fruit. Near the large streams the land is sometimes broken, but leaving what are called the "River Hills," the fall among valleys of rich and productive lands, which, for miles, form an unbroken stretch of arable lands, with not a swamp to be seen over the whole extent. The scenery is varied and often picturesque and beautiful; lofty table-lands overlooking lovely streams, belted with luxuriant forests, walked in by the eternal battlements of nature, on the North and South, the Cumberland and Iron range of mountains; these mountains lifting their bold, graceful tops to the sky, and penetrating beyond the clouds, delighting the eye and re-creating the landscape from monotony.

### BUILDING MATERIALS AND WATER POWERS.

The rocks consist of limestone, freestone, and marble, and can be cheaply quarried in every section, furnishing excellent stone for building and lime-burning. Water powers are found upon all of the streams. They will also furnish a cheap motive power.

### GRAIN AND STOCK RAISING.

The best of East Tennessee is its vast agricultural resources. The staple products are wheat, corn, oats, rye and potatoes, with every abundance of fruit. The natural pastures and fine meadows afford superior facilities for the raising of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs. The raising of hogs is very profitable in its results, as they are raised with little or no trouble. The same may be said of sheep. The whole valley is penetrated by a leading railroad, and the Holston and Tennessee rivers navigable for steamboats.

### CITIES AND TOWNS.

There are two cities, and they are Chattanooga, bordering on Alabama and Georgia, and Knoxville, situated in the center of the country—both on the line of the railroad, and on the banks of the navigable streams mentioned. They are thriving little cities. The principal interior towns on the railroad from west to east, are Cleveland, Athens, London, New Market, Greeneville, and Jonesborough, on to Bristol. A branch road runs out to Rogersville. These towns and others off of the road are progressing rapidly, and are destined to become manufacturing towns.

### THE SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The soil is usually good, sometimes mixed with a sandy loam, sometimes with red clay, and at other times it is a rich black loam. The climate is the finest in America, between the extreme cold of the North and the scorching heat of the South. During the last of summer, we have a constant refreshing breeze, as on the ocean between the tropics.

### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Although East Tennessee is an agricultural country, iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc, are abundant, and ten thousand miners and manufacturers could find profitable employment in developing the vast resources. These departments of industry offer an excellent opening to the enterprising emigrant with means at his command.

### LUMBER.

Timber is abundant, and the water-powers for saw-mills everywhere at hand. Native lumber suitable for common building purposes, sells at from fifteen to twenty dollars per thousand feet. There is a fine opening for the lumber trade.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Let men seeking a desirable locality consider well this gem of the South, East Tennessee, bearing in mind that it will be in a few years, when developed for country of all others. It has now started to grow in value and in a few years towns and cities will stand where, to this day the soil has been untouched by the husbandman. Hills now covered with native trees will soon grow under the weight of the grape and wine-vine. Give us a new and separate State, and we are united whole!

### A Rich Joke.

Old Frederick S. Heiskell attempts to ridicule the personal appearance of the Governor, thinks he has a bad countenance. A stranger who has never seen Frederick's beautiful face, can't appreciate this joke. It takes his acquaintances to appreciate it: who saw him just after he got the returns of the Congressional election, in which he was beaten as no man, making any pretensions to respectability, has ever beaten before in East Tennessee. In this large Congressional District out of a vote of 12,260, he found 809 men who sympathized with him. Many of them would not vote for him.

In this county, where he has lived for thirty or forty years, and where the people know him, he received 124 votes. In the same county Governor Brownlow received more than two thousand votes. From the day of that race until now every man has looked up to him. His only rival is in looking at him in a glass—then comes a beautiful specimen of humanity. Union men have all looked up to him, and until his suppression by the rebels, and his re-establishment after the rebel army was driven from East Tennessee. Before this time he expressed great admiration for the Knoxville Whig. If he tells the truth now, he lied then. If he told the truth then, he lies now. Since his re-establishment and advocacy of the emancipation policy of Mr. Lincoln, he has been as bad as any kind feeling toward him.

If he ever had any real sympathies for the Government, it vanished the moment his negroes were touched. He never saw the hour when he would adhere to any principle at the sacrifice of five cents. To-day he would sell his country for less than he would sell his soul. He is not so large, but large enough to contain a dozen such souls as he possesses. To save from emancipation an *early little negro*, he would start on Blodgett's road across the Niagara.

There are various other lies in his communication, but he is so notorious a liar that it is unnecessary to further nauseate our readers by dissecting his patrician, stinking carcass. He revels in shades as the vilest element of the atmosphere on which he subsists. He is like the man spoken of by Sydney Smith, who was so fond of contradiction that he would throw up the window in the middle of the

### On Thursday evening last I tried to come to a party.

person, nominal editor of the Commercial, of this city. Since the unprincipled puppy had been denouncing me for months, in his filthy little 8 by 10 sheet, and boasting on the streets of this city that he had done so, I deemed it due to myself to give the public a statement of the affair.

At six o'clock, in conversation with a gentleman, I was sitting on the door-sill of the Exchange and Deposit Bank, when Patterson passed, going to his residence from his printing office. When within about twenty feet of me, with my cane raised, I started at him, exclaiming, "Stop, you coward and scoundrel!" I said this in a loud voice. At this instant I seized and firmly held by the gentleman with whom, I was conversing; one whose physical strength is at least twice as great as my own. Patterson did not stop, but halted only long enough to look at me, and walked rapidly to the Franklin House, fifty yards distant. When he saw the cane raised to strike him, his whole frame shook with fear, and his knees smote together like those of Belshazzar on the night of that celebrated banquet. On arriving at the Franklin House he halted, while I was held. While he was standing here I was released, partly holding me supposing the affair terminated. As soon as released I started after him, exclaiming, in a voice he could hear, "Stop, you coward and scoundrel!" As soon as I started after him he beat a hasty retreat in the direction of his residence, about one hundred yards distant. I pursued him twenty-five yards and desisted from the pursuit, because I regarded him as a thorough-bred four mile pony (?) and saw no hope of overtaking and catching him unless I did it in the bosom of his family. Seven or eight of the most reliable citizens who were present, the whole affair, and have attested the truth of what I say. Half of them disagree with me politically.

An hour and a quarter after I ran him to his home, he mustered the *maindrame* (?) to return to the scene of his disgrace, and actually had the *pluck* (?) to walk on the side of the street opposite to that on which I was standing.

The SWINDLER, COWARD and SCOUNDREL, has boasted very often, in his little copyrighted sheet, that he had "fought four years in the United States Army." In reference to this boast, and his cowardly conduct on Thursday, a leading member of his party, to a judge of gentlemen, remarked, on Friday, that he judged "Patterson got enough of fighting during these four years." Such is the opinion of this entire community, without regard to party. I have met him almost every day for several weeks, and on nearly every occasion have seen a pistol protruding from his pocket. Every time he comes he brings up the business of the man, "making him forget the insult!" I will state a few facts in connection with his course.

On about the 6th of December I met Patterson on the street. He halted me and said he had business with me. Taking me by the arm he led me into the room where his office now is. On arriving there he pointed to his printing material, and said, "Colonel, I am preparing to start a paper." I replied "I have heard so much several days before. He continued, 'I differ with you politically as much as men can differ, but this need not, ought not, disturb our social relations and make us personal enemies.' And, he continued, 'I now pledge you that not one word of your paper shall ever appear in my columns unless you prove it by making a personal visit to me.' I have given the substance of what he said, if not his exact language. I replied to him, 'If there is no personal connection between us until I investigate it, there will never be one.'

On the 6th of December, a few days after this interview I started to Washington. In a few days thereafter, his paper was published, and in the first number, by *insinuation*, he violated his pledge, voluntarily given. In the second number of his paper, a communication (under an anonymous signature) appeared assailing this paper and its editor in terms of indecent personality. This black-guard warfare on me he has kept up until I ran him on Thursday. He commenced it in January and I have never responded to it until recently. Forbearance has been construed by him into *fidelity*, and he has been encouraged by it to enact the part of a braggart and bully.

"On Thursday evening I targeted out on a *defiant* note. Now he is crest-fallen and looks like a 'dumb-bell.' He now walks the streets of Knoxville with the letters—C-O-W-A-R-D—indelibly branded on his forehead. *Waste of time, honor, and courage, as Patterson is known to be, he is yet a gentleman compared to the cowardly slanders and cowardice who use him as a tool to produce defeat.* Let the hypocrites who use him and who meet me with a smile show their hands. They are COWARDS who are 'willing in sound, but afraid to strike!'"

JOHN B. BROWNLOW,  
Editor Knoxville Whig.

### Opinion of Northern Men.

In our Southern exchanges we are almost daily abusive articles against Gov. Brownlow, copied from sheets in Tennessee and elsewhere. We do not intend the subject to enter into a defense of the Governor against anything his enemies say. We have no space or inclination to do so. His reputation does not suffer from their assaults, but is benefited.

The Governor has been in public life for thirty years, and during the whole time has had many many and vindictive enemies. Every positive man has. Every man who takes a bold stand for what he believes to be right, and bids defiance to his enemies, receives their reverence and denunciation. Gov. Brownlow has been accused and denounced for so long a time that he has become accustomed to it. It has no more effect on him than the whistling of the wind. In fact he has not the slightest objection to it. He hopes to win the applause of honest men by being the target of the unprincipled shafts of liars, scoundrels, thieves, cowards and scoundrels.

Below we publish an extract from a lengthy letter of an eminent citizen of Ohio, and a letter from a discharged Indiana soldier. They are similar to letters he is receiving almost daily from every Northern State. The appreciation in which the Governor is held by the truly loyal men of the country places him beyond the reach of the calumnious shafts of his enemies.

"My Dear Governor—  
I have read your admirable speech before the 'German Union League.' It has the ring of the true metal, and I am sure that all the true men of the North regard you as the noblest Roman of all the South. All you say about the Democratic party is as true as holy writ, and I fully agree with you in sentiment. I am sure that the Southern country so great as the restoration to power of that party. Sword, pestilence and famine combined are not more to be deprecated, and could not be more calamitous to the South than the accession to power would be triumphant, and the Union men South, who have fought rebellion, would not be permitted to live in peace, much less allowed to occupy places of trust. On the subject of negroes, I have heard the Union men endorse by ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Union men of the North. They are no more radical. To be afraid of negro equality is to degrade the white race, and give Africa a passport to this country. The subject of negroes is a subject which no old-fashioned abolitionist ever claimed for him. Shame on the man who fears that the negro will get ahead of him! To protect the negro in his person and property, and to give him equal rights, is the duty of every true man. You stand upon a rock far above the billows of a secession fury, and will forever command the admiration of every friend of the Union, and every lover of constitutional liberty."

FROM INDIANA.  
"Though personally unacquainted with you, I hope you will pardon the liberty a discharged soldier takes in writing to you. I have read your admirable speech before the 'German Union League.' It has the ring of the true metal, and I am sure that all the true men of the North regard you as the noblest Roman of all the South. All you say about the Democratic party is as true as holy writ, and I fully agree with you in sentiment. I am sure that the Southern country so great as the restoration to power of that party. Sword, pestilence and famine combined are not more to be deprecated, and could not be more calamitous to the South than the accession to power would be triumphant, and the Union men South, who have fought rebellion, would not be permitted to live in peace, much less allowed to occupy places of trust. On the subject of negroes, I have heard the Union men endorse by ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Union men of the North. They are no more radical. To be afraid of negro equality is to degrade the white race, and give Africa a passport to this country. The subject of negroes is a subject which no old-fashioned abolitionist ever claimed for him. Shame on the man who fears that the negro will get ahead of him! To protect the negro in his person and property, and to give him equal rights, is the duty of every true man. You stand upon a rock far above the billows of a secession fury, and will forever command the admiration of every friend of the Union, and every lover of constitutional liberty."

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